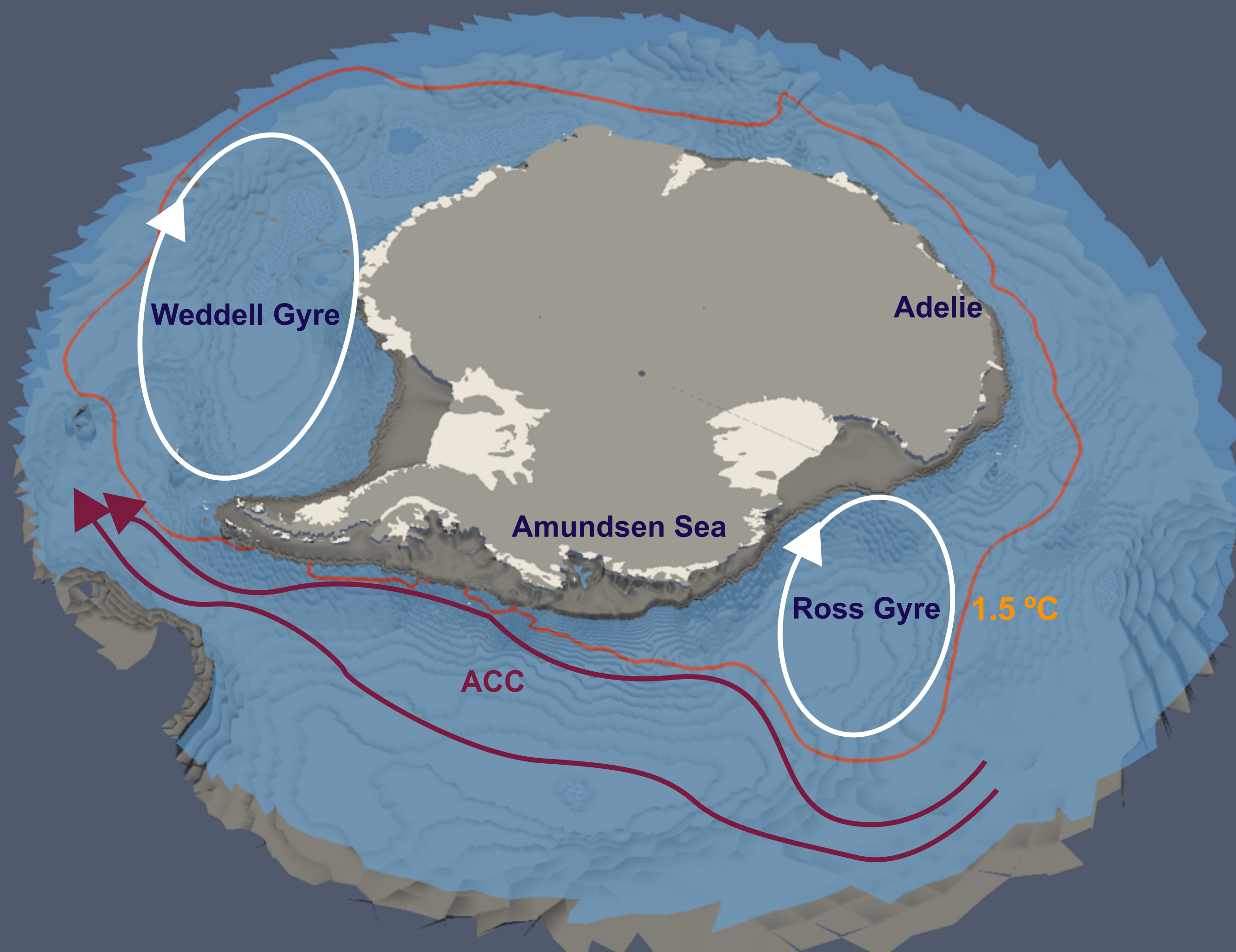


Modeling the spreading of glacial melt water from the Amundsen and Bellingshausen Seas

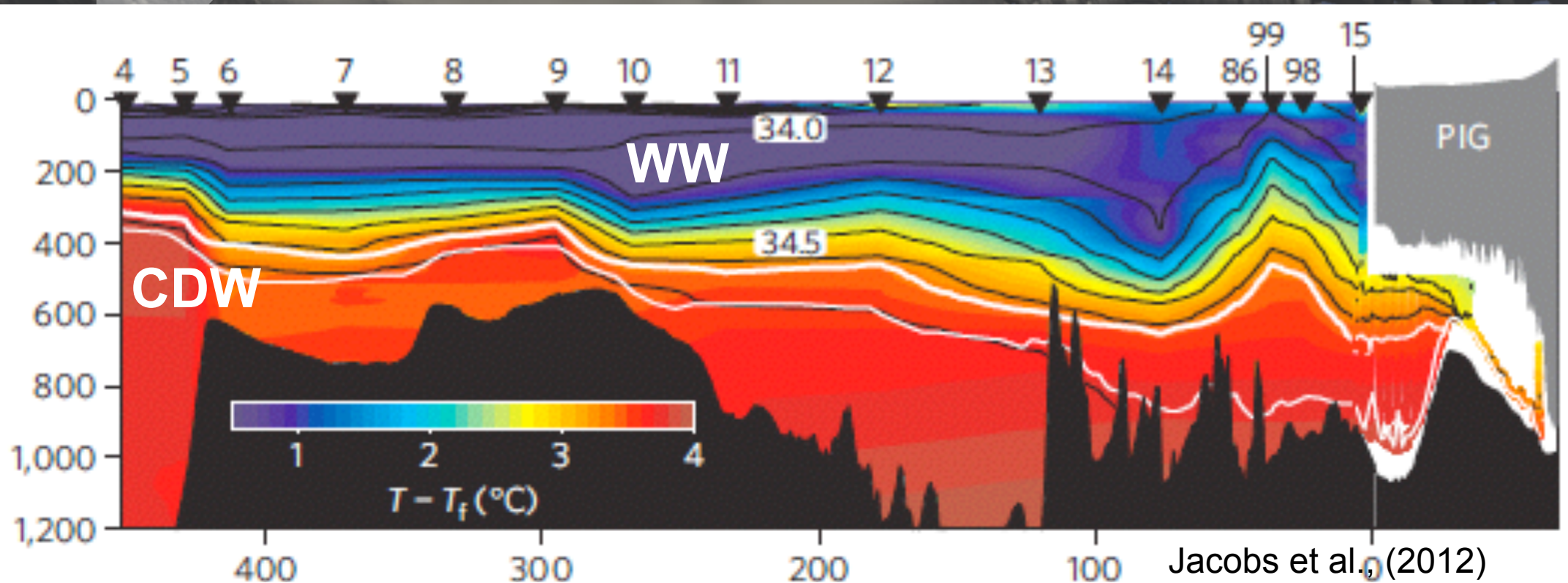
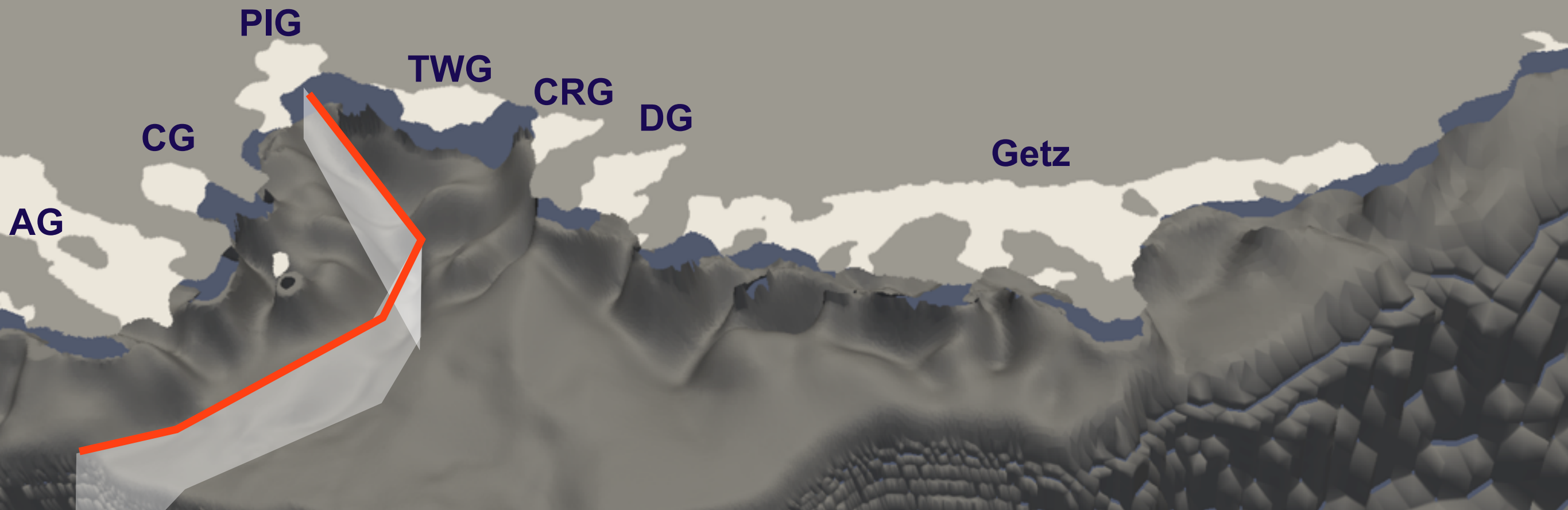
Yoshihiro Nakayama¹, Ralph Timmermann¹, Christian Rodehacke², Michael Schröder¹, Hartmut Hellmer¹

¹ :Alfred Wegener Institute, Bremerhaven, Germany.

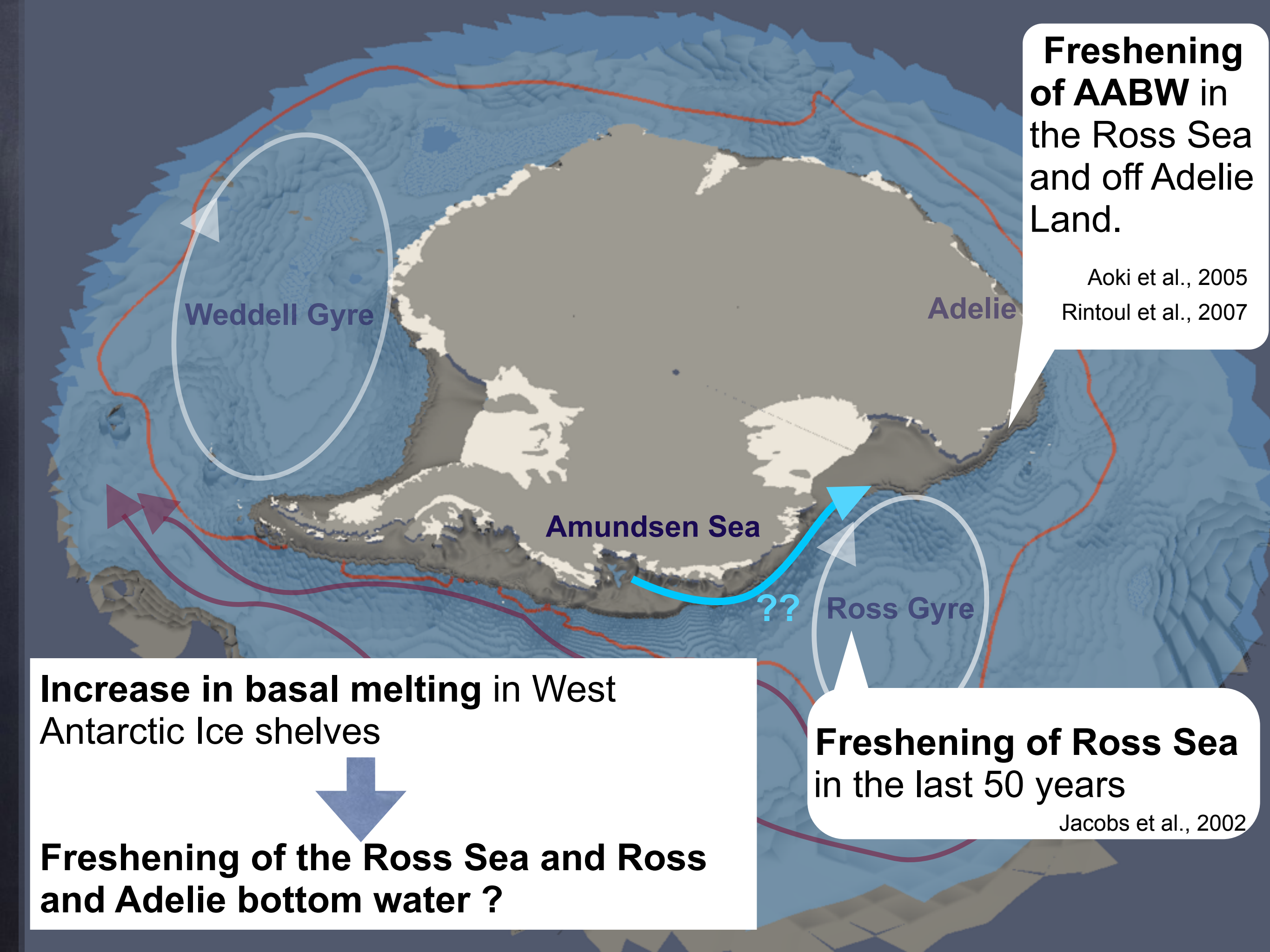
² :Danish Meteorological Institute, Copenhagen, Denmark



How does warm CDW carried by ACC flows onto the continental shelf ?



“Stable” inflow of Circumpolar Deep Water (CDW)



Freshening of AABW in the Ross Sea and off Adelie Land.

Aoki et al., 2005
Rintoul et al., 2007

Weddell Gyre

Adelie

Amundsen Sea

??

Ross Gyre

Increase in basal melting in West Antarctic Ice shelves



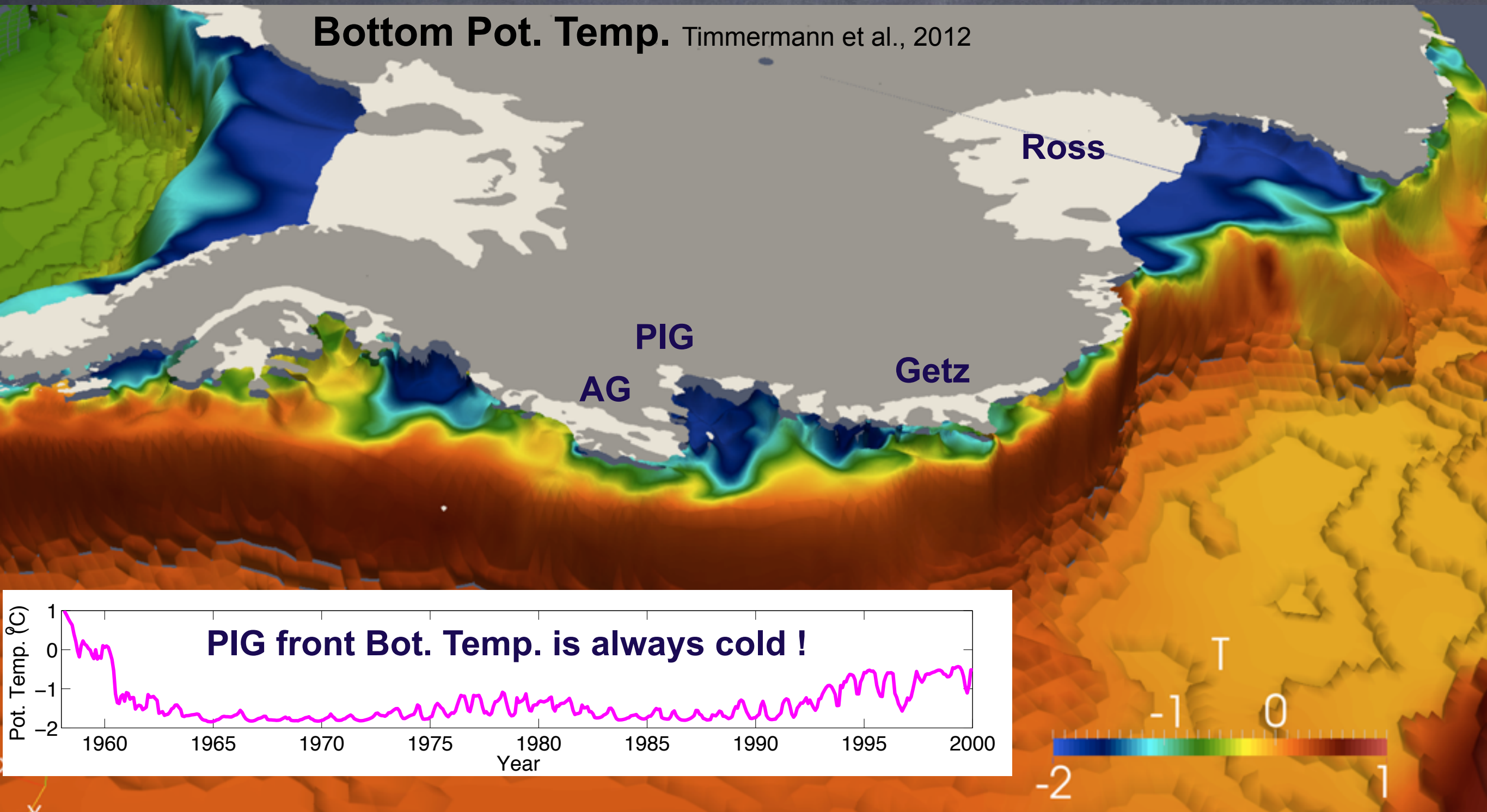
Freshening of the Ross Sea and Ross and Adelie bottom water ?

Freshening of Ross Sea in the last 50 years

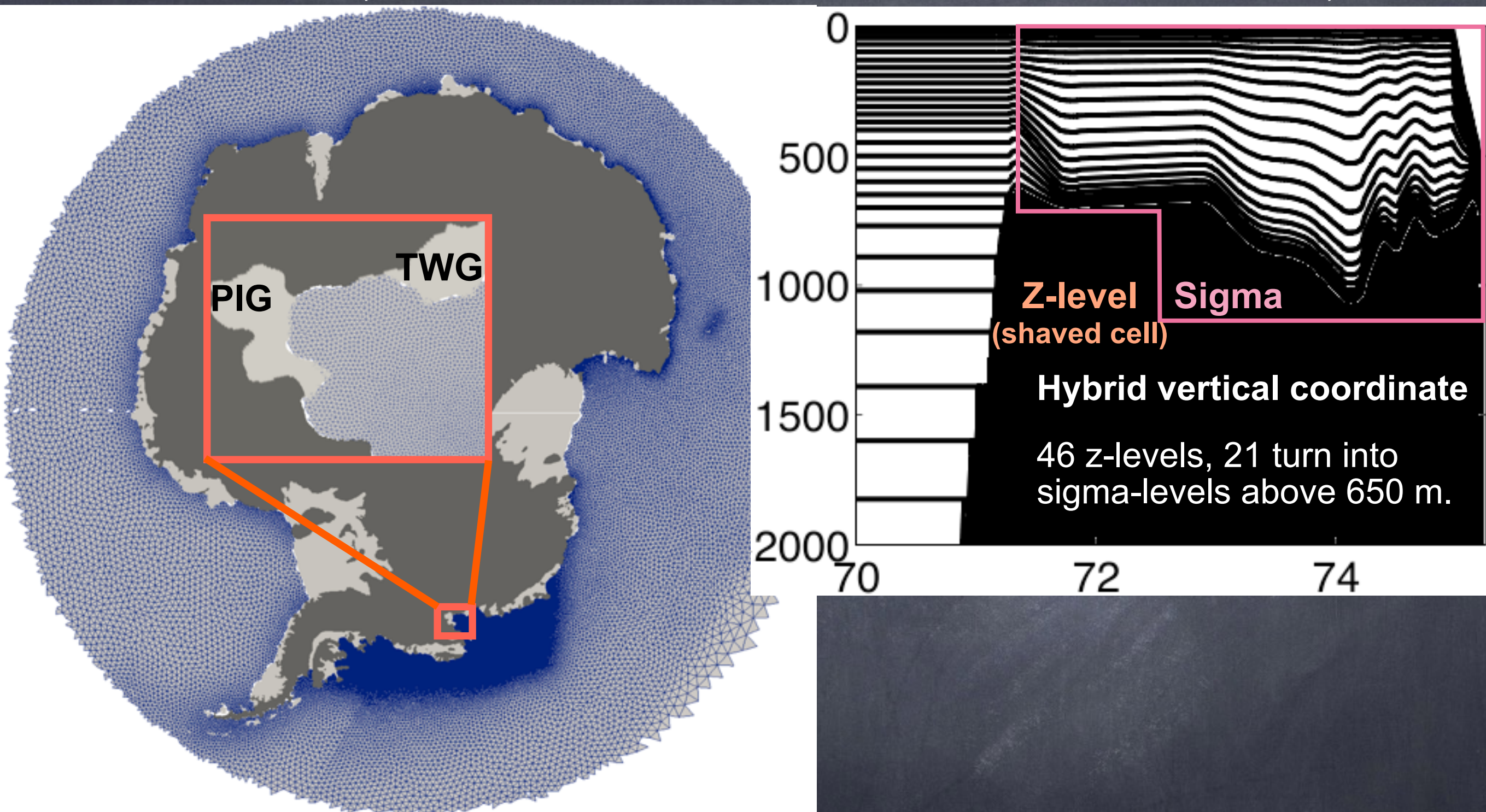
Jacobs et al., 2002

Motivation

- Why global models make Amundsen Sea too cold ?
- Does spreading of glacial melt from West Antarctic Ice shelves cause freshening of the Ross Sea?

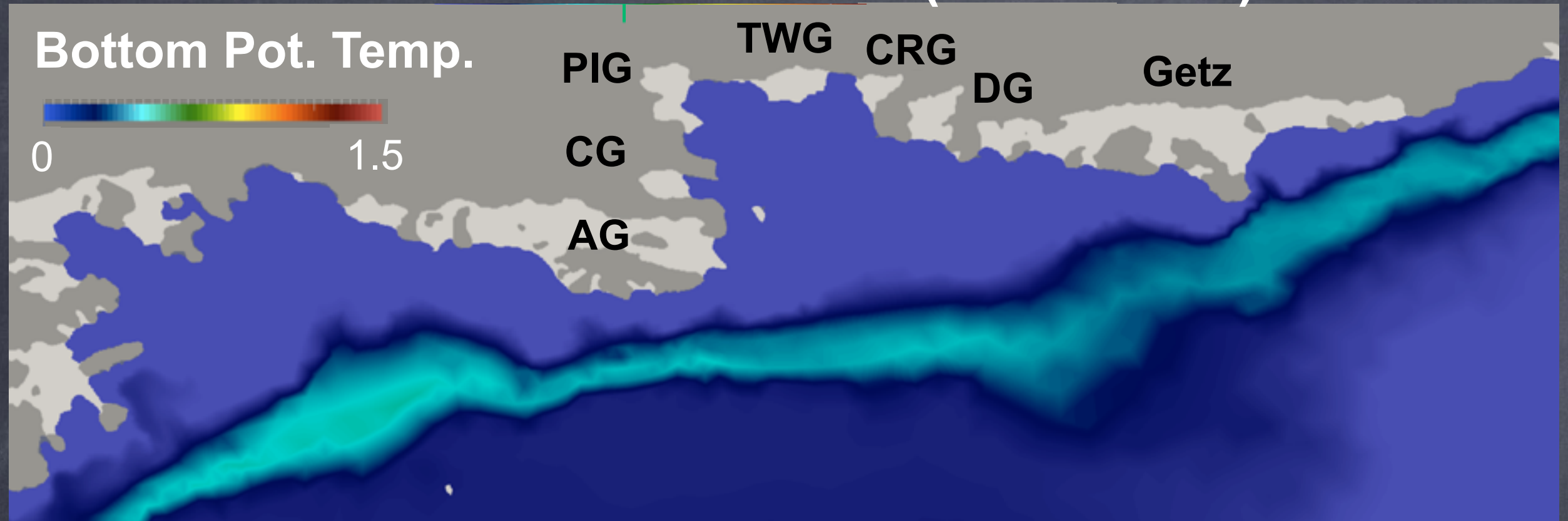


FESOM (Finite Element Sea ice-Ocean Model; Timmerman et al., 2009)



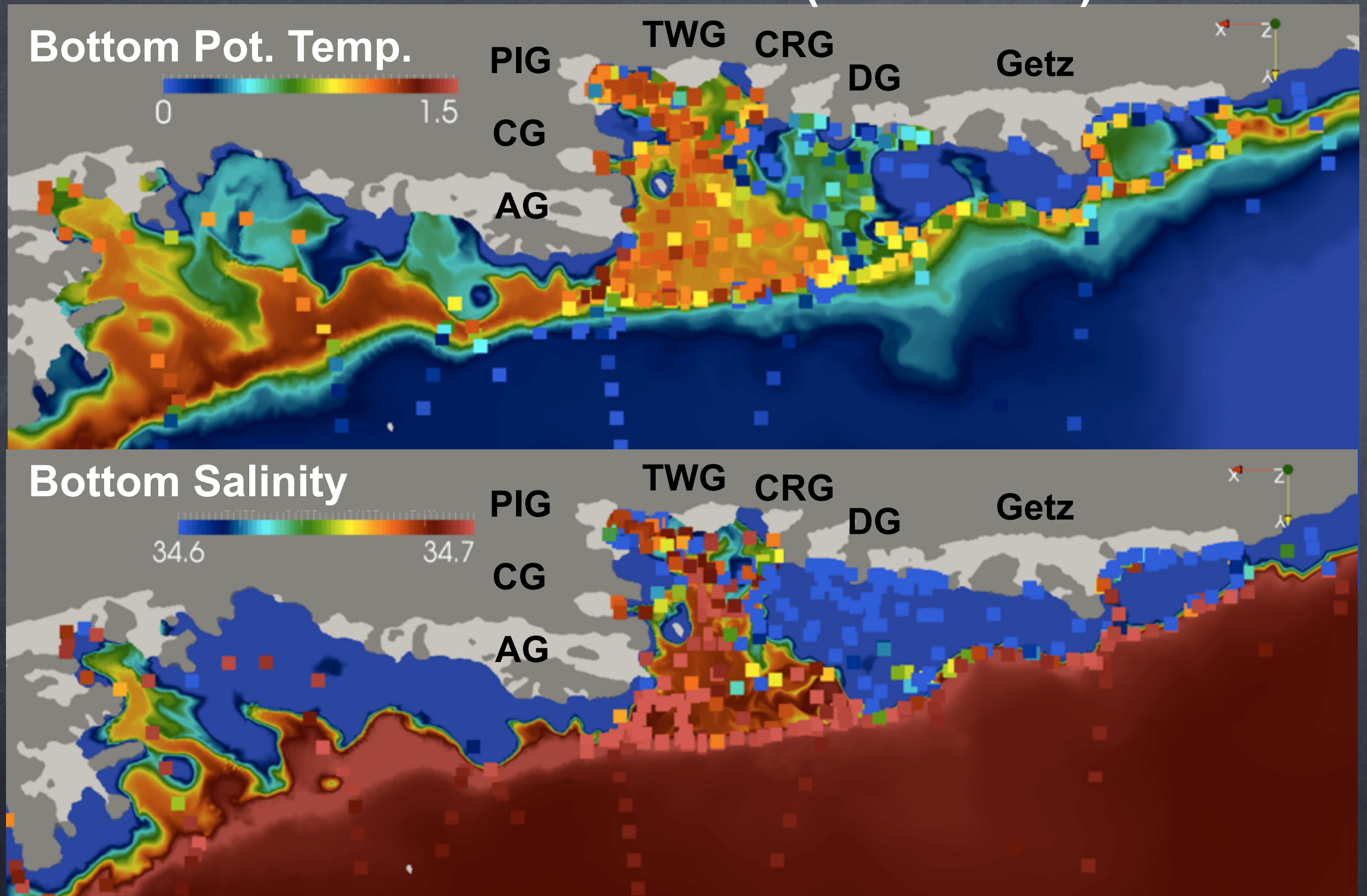
- A **global unstructured mesh** with finer resolutions in the Amundsen Sea (~2 km).
- Rtopo-1 (Timmerman et al., 2010) , NCEP-cfsr forcing (1979-).
- Initialization for 5 years with 1979 forcing.
- T and S restoring in the small region in the Weddell Sea .

Model Validation 1984 (Year 5 Jan)

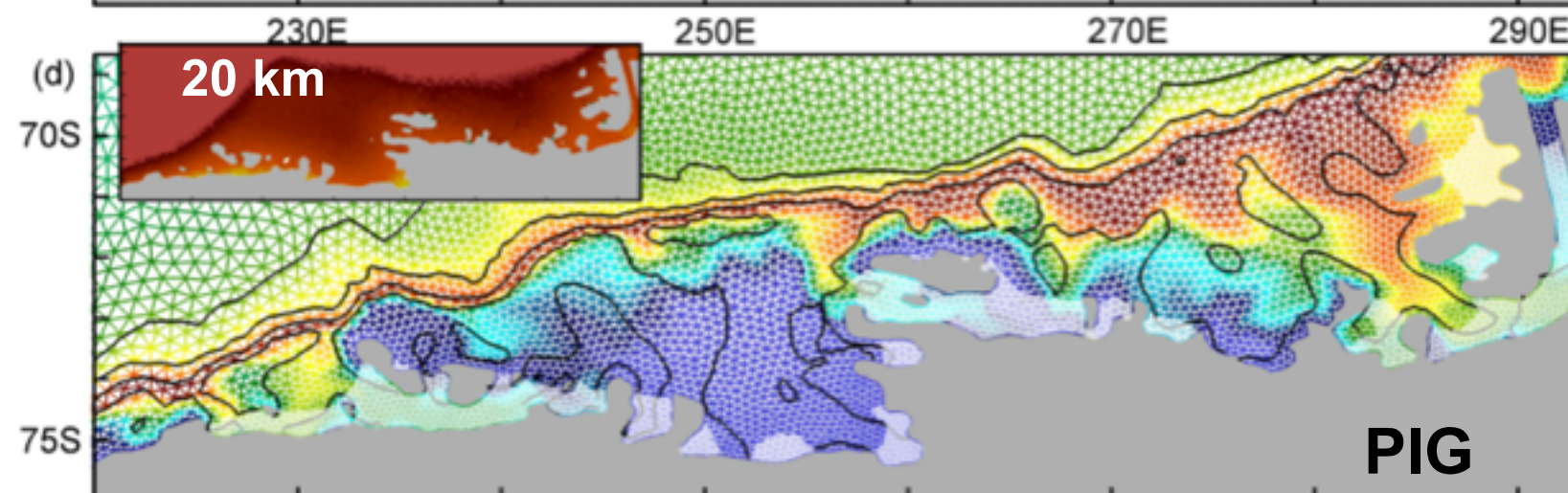
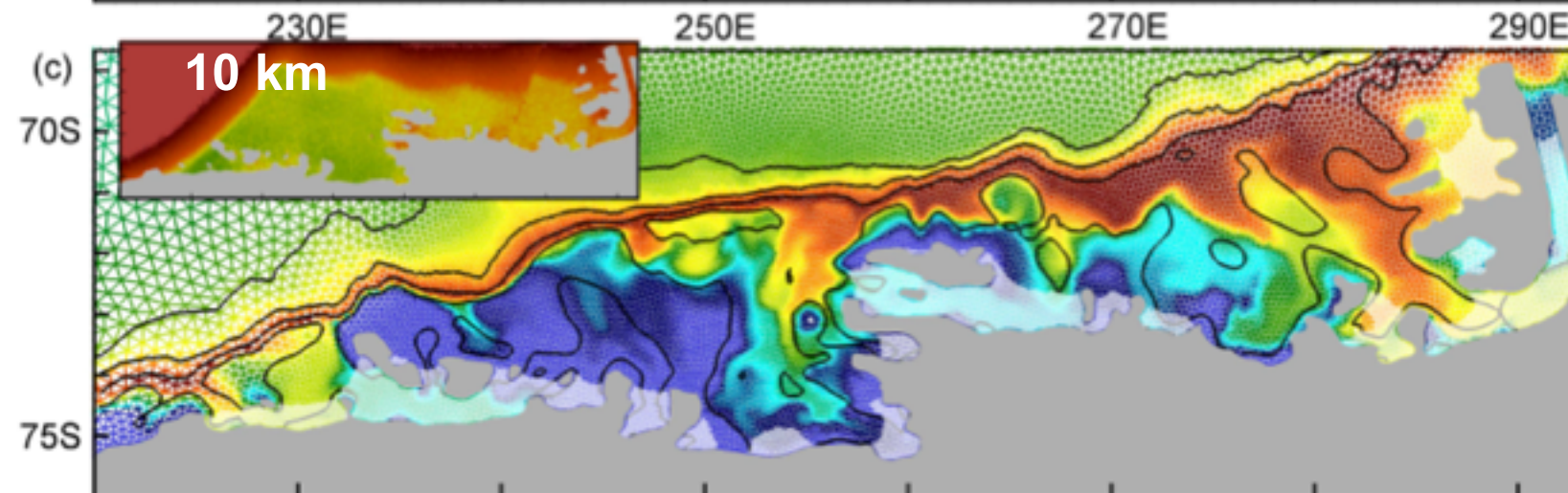
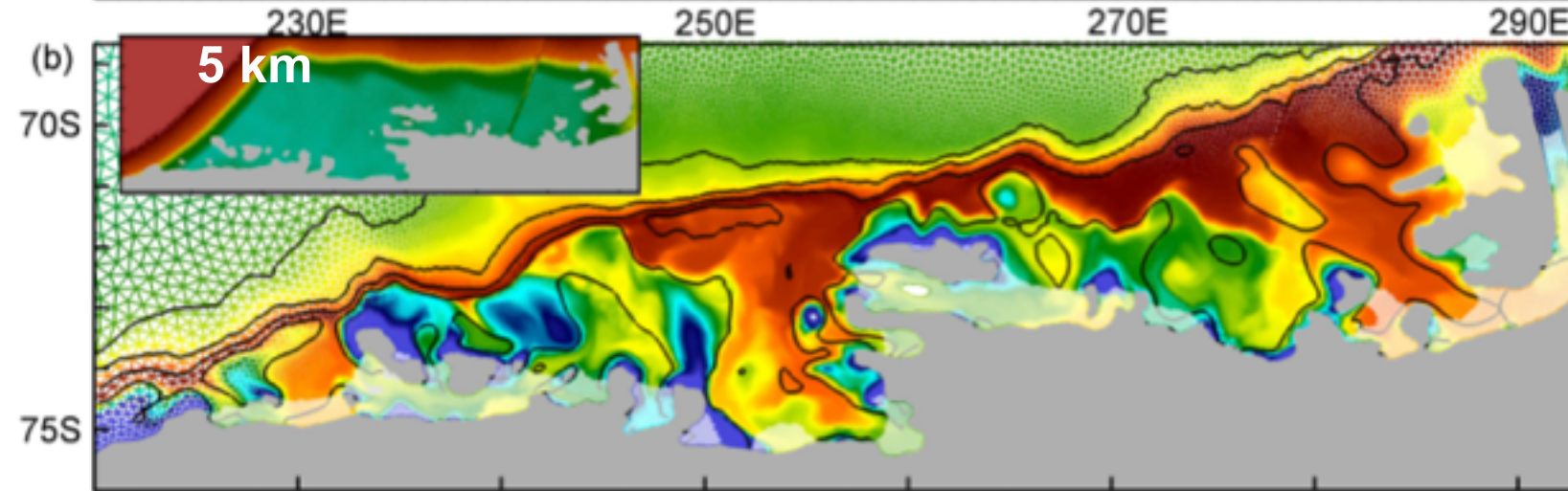
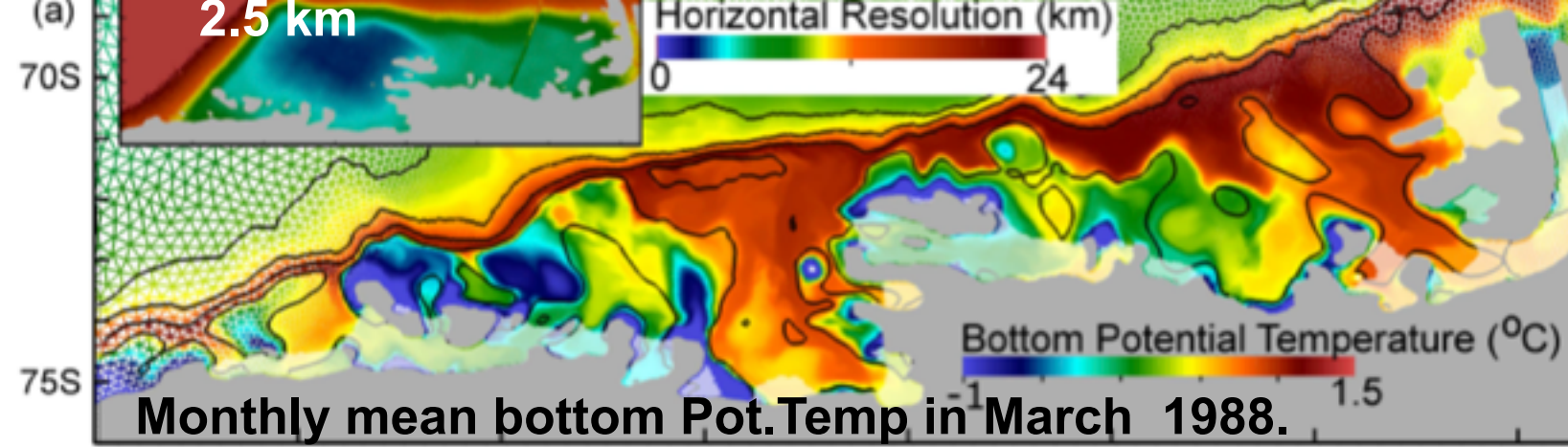


- CDW intrusion is well-reproduced. Slight difference in CDW property PIG ice front, which is colder and less saline ($\sim 0.5^\circ\text{C}$, 0.6 psu).

Model Validation 1984 (Year 5 Jan)



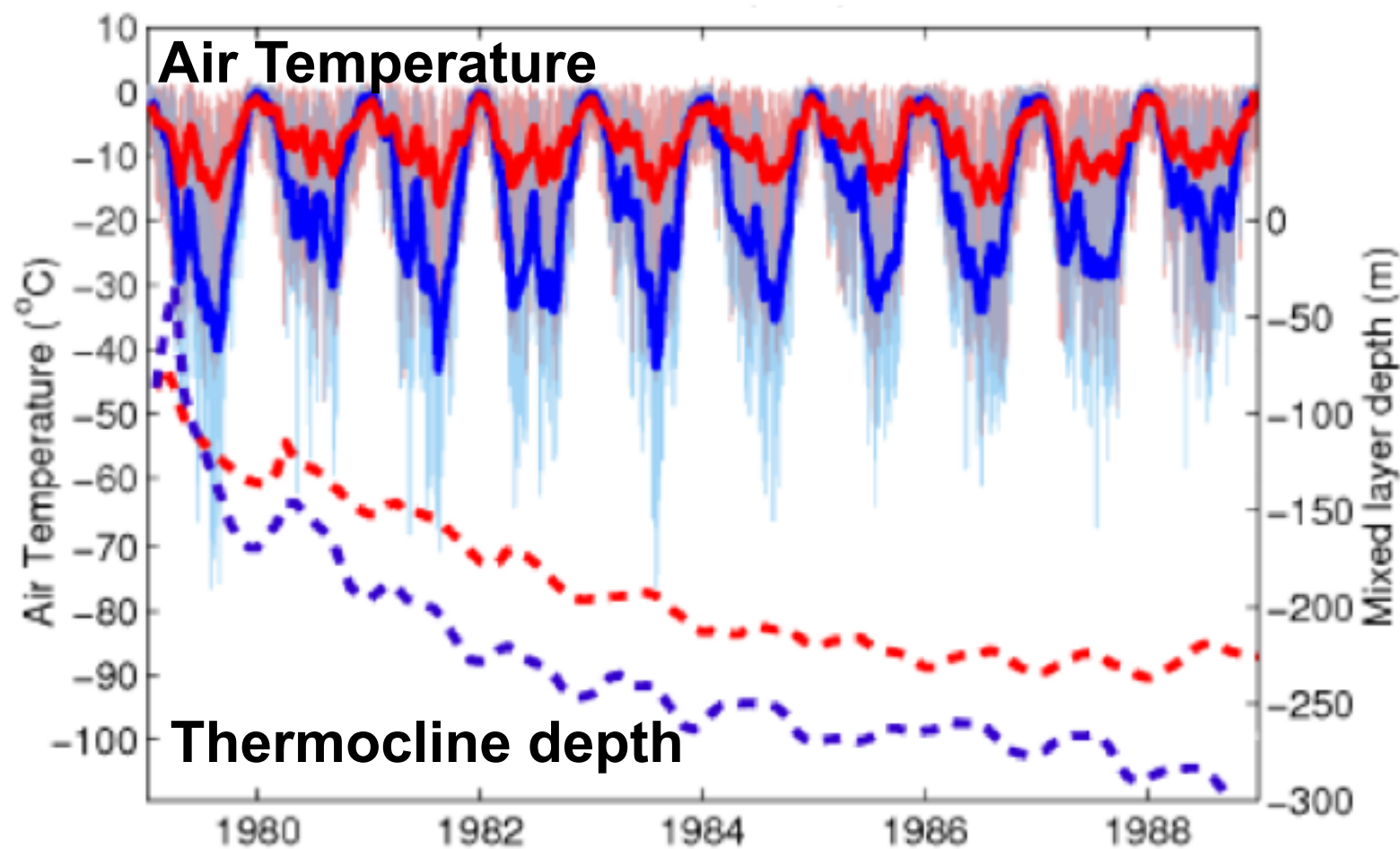
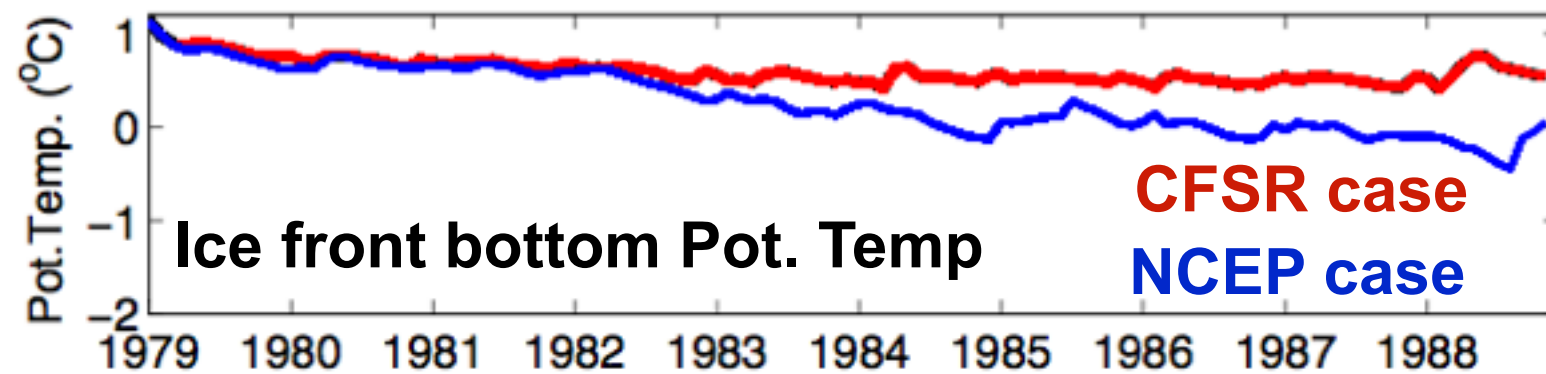
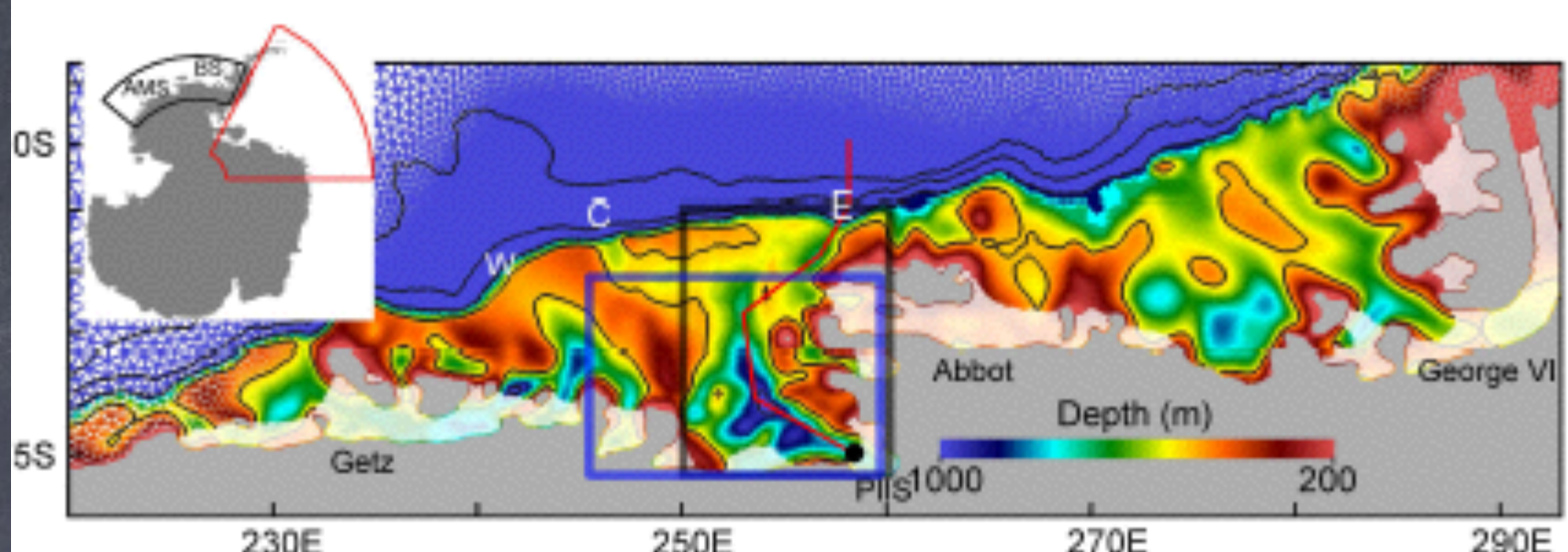
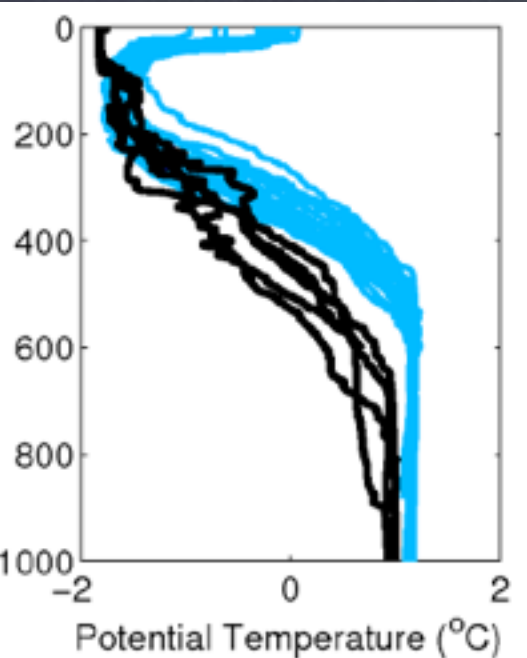
- CDW intrusion is well-reproduced. Slight difference in CDW property PIG ice front, which is colder and less saline (~0.5 °C, 0.06 psu).



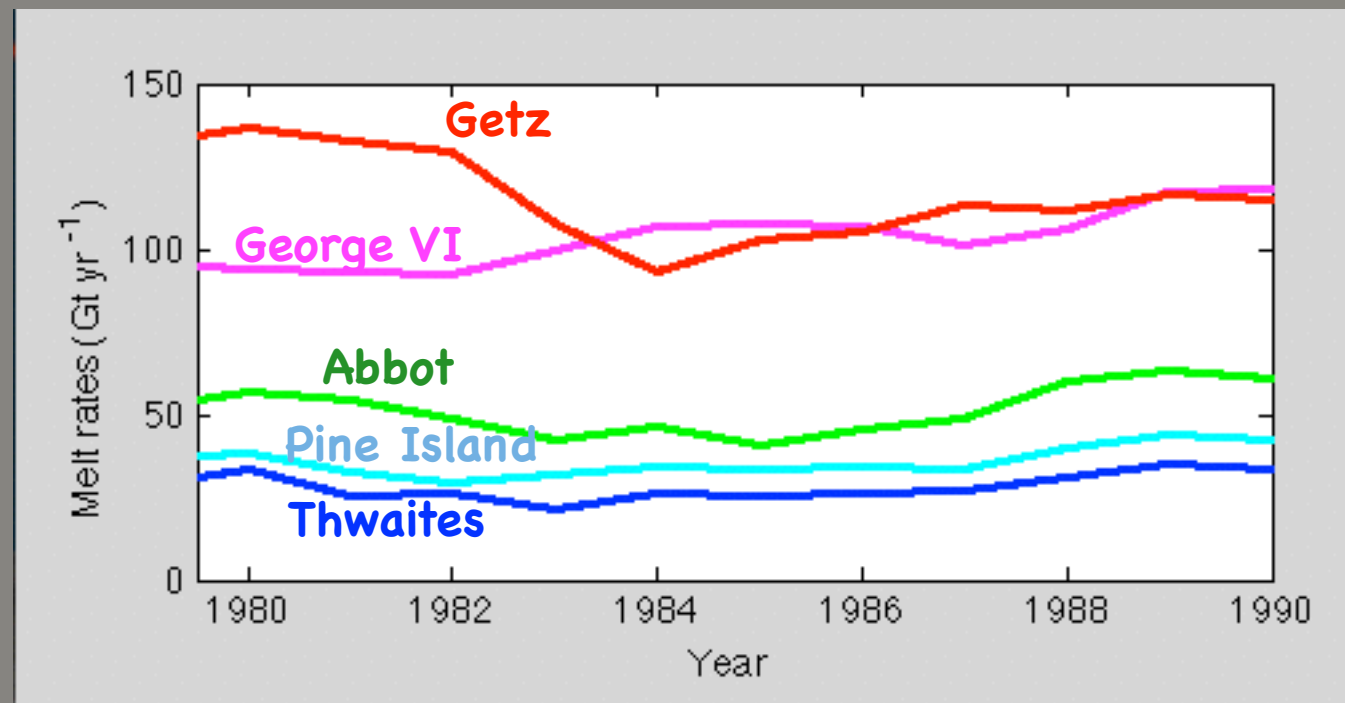
FINE

COARSE

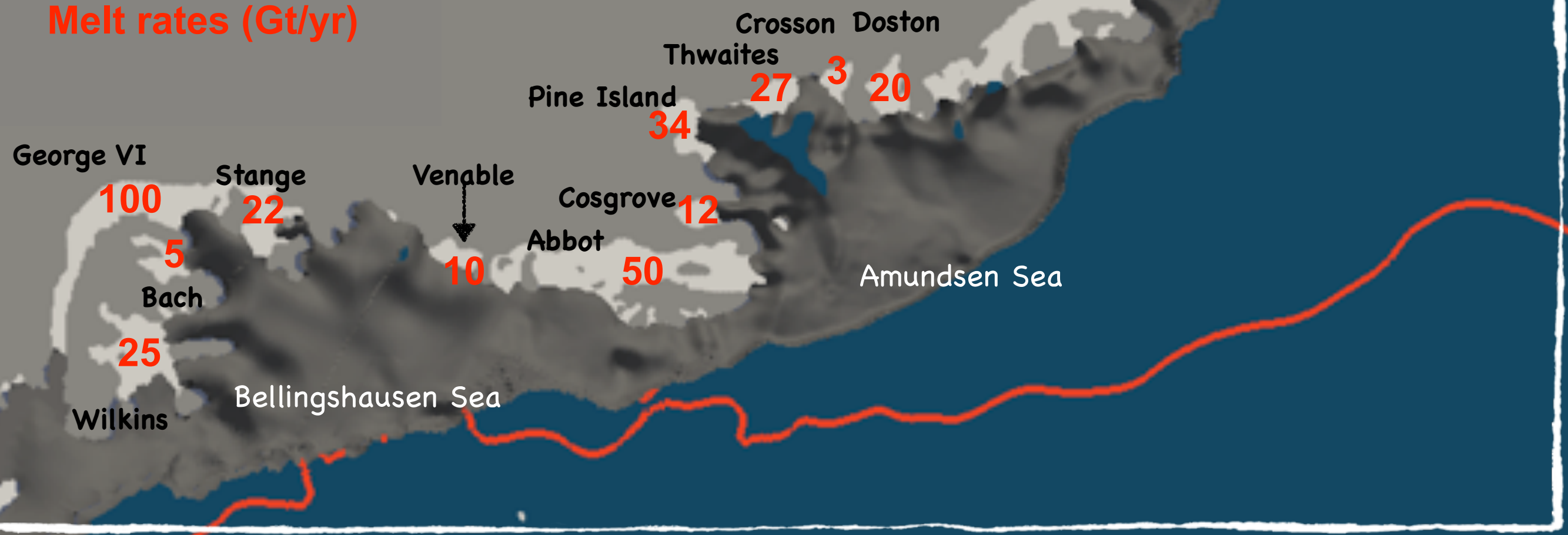
Sensitivity studies (ice front Pot. Temp.)



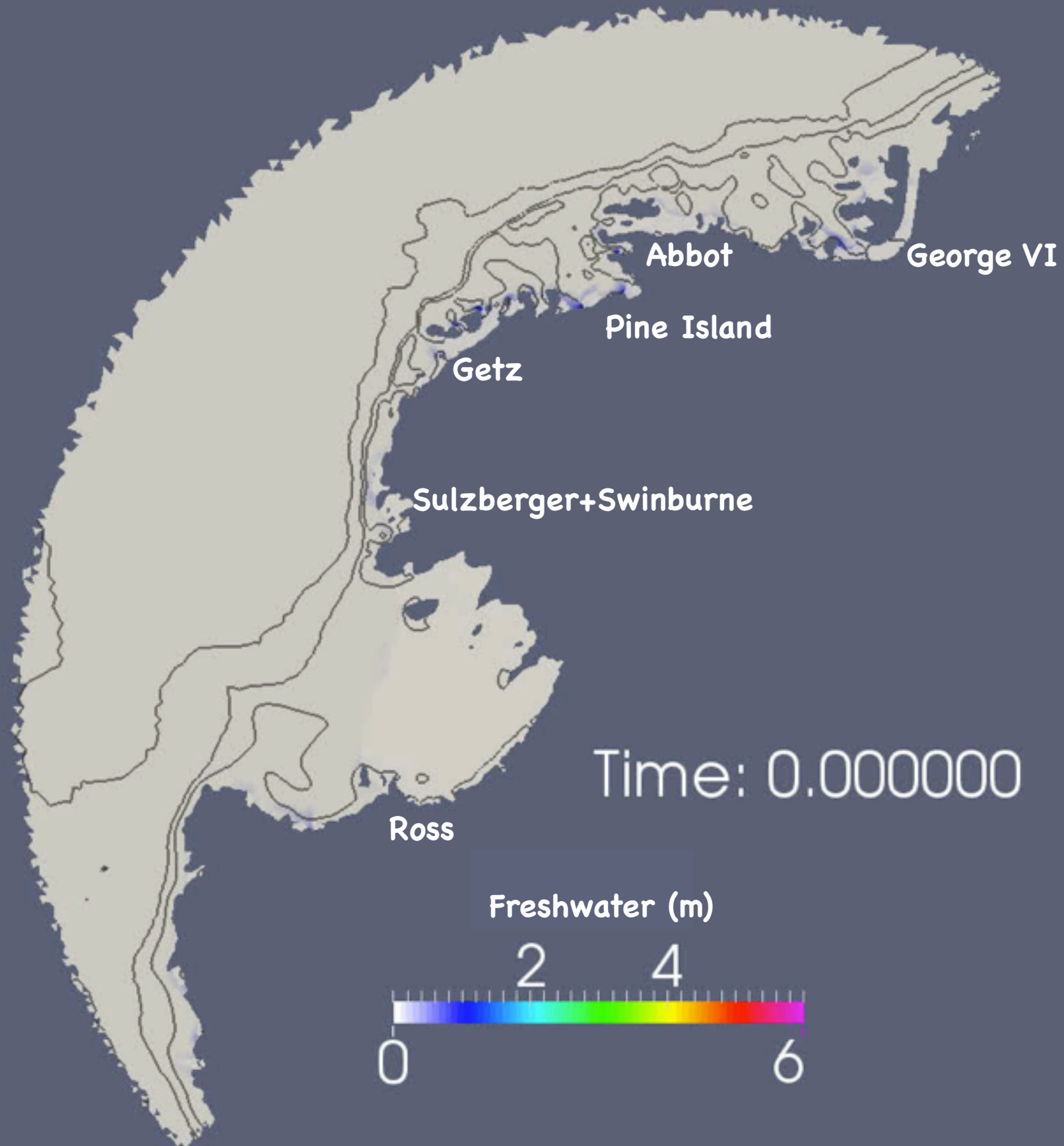
Time series of melt rates (10-year average)



Melt rates (Gt/yr)



Spreading of melt water



Spreading from different source (1989 January).

George VI
2%

Abbot
8%

Pine Island
10% **134°W**

Getz
55%

Freshwater (m)



Others
25%

Sensitivity study : What if CDW gets warmer?

$$F_w = k_m M_{melt}$$

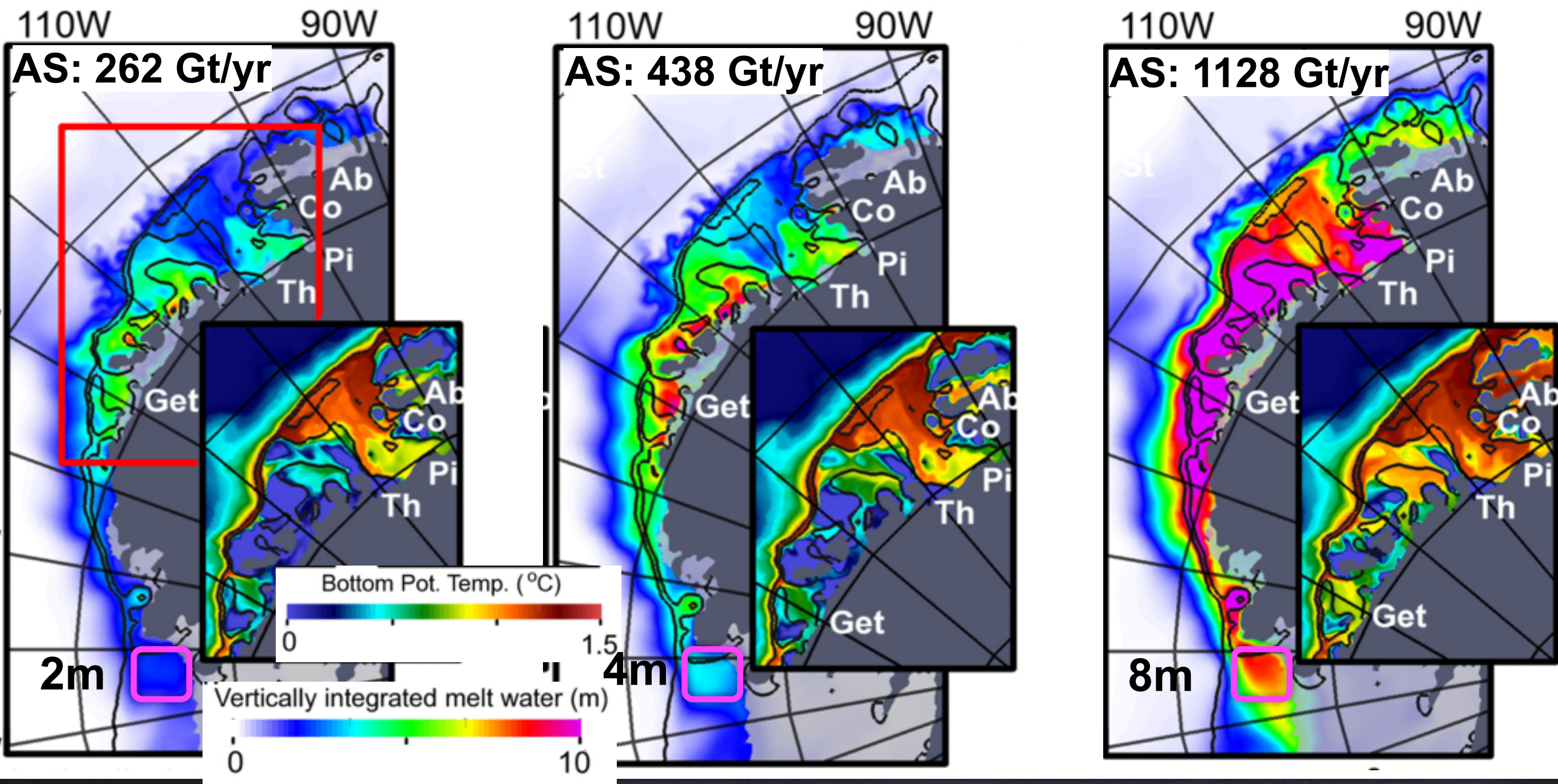
Freshwater and tracer flux from A.S. and B.S. ice shelves

Freshwater flux based on Hellmer 1989 & Jenkins 1991

	Water flux (k_m)	Heat flux	Tracer flux
CTRL	1.0	1.0	1.0
130 Melt	1.3	1.0	1.3
200 Melt	2.0	1.0	2.0

1989 January Tracer from ice shelves in the Amundsen Sea

130 Melt: inflow of 0.5°C → ~0.9°C
200 Melt: inflow of 0.5°C → ~2.8°C



Summary

- Amundsen Sea is now well-reproduced in FESOM. Inflowing CDW properties are close to the observation. Melt rates of ice shelves in the West Antarctica is mostly consistent with other model results, observations and satellite-based estimates.
- Horizontal resolution of ~5 km is required to simulate realistic CDW intrusion.
- About 1.2 m of glacial melt from West Antarctic ice shelves is transported to the Ross ice shelf front in 10 years.
George VI : Abbot : Pine Island : Getz = 2% : 8% : 10% : 55%.
- Sensitivity studies show that an increase in basal melting strengthens melt-driven circulation and even increases glacial melt transport into the Ross Sea. This may suggest that a slight increase in intruding CDW temperature can trigger large transport of glacial melt into the Ross Sea.

Sensitivity studies

- Horizontal Resolution
- Horizontal Diffusion
- Forcing (NCEP and NCEP-cfsr)
- Grounded Ice Bergs

Case	CTRL	HG2	HG3	HG4	kh1	kh2	NCEP	Grounded Icebergs
Horizontal grid	HG1	HG2	HG3	HG4	HG1	HG1	HG1	HG1
k_h	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.90	0.45	0.05	0.9	0.9
Forcing	CFSR	CFSR	CFSR	CFSR	CFSR	CFSR	NCEP	CFSR
Grounded Icebergs	off	off	off	off	off	off	off	on

Grounded Ice bergs setting

Fast ice

Sea-ice production rate

Sea-ice velocity

